

TUESDAY: 8/20

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB!

- Tents up
- Prep time for activity leaders
- Overview of B&G club with Kaeley
 - a. Role Modeling
 - b. Behavior
 - c. Discipline
 - d. Touch
- Boys and Girls Club arrival
- Nature names name game
- Campus tour
- Trail skits by AWEE students
- Walk to meadow
- Deer ears
- To cedar, build a tree
- Whale watch
- Skins and skulls
- Predator-prey
- Free time with AWEE students
- Cookout
- Songs, stories, s'mores, and fun!

WEDNESDAY 8/21:

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB!

- Mic lab
- River of Slime challenge
- Earth people
- Meet a tree
- Marymere Falls
- Optical illusion at falls
- B&G club leaves
- B&G club wrap-up discussion
- Take down B&G club tents
- Showers and free Time
- Walking boards challenge
- Campfire
 - a. Memorable/hilarious moments
 - b. Writing pass: What we appreciate about each other
 - c. Candle pass: What will we take home and pass on

THURSDAY 8/22:

Closure.

- Betsy from ONP outreach introduces opportunities for future volunteer work and experiences in the park
- Small canoe session with buoys course and 20 min. reflection float off point
- One-hour solo sit with journals in Upper Barnes Creek
 - a. One thing you appreciate about the Olympic Peninsula
 - b. One goal you have while living here.
- Evaluations with Kaeley and Scott
- Individual closing conferences with instructors
 - a. How was it?
 - b. Anything that would have made it better?
 - c. Excited about the upcoming AWEE projects this year?

- Closing ceremony with families
 - a. Certificate from OPI
 - b. Certification as LNT trainer
 - c. OPI T-shirt
 - d. Selected journal entry packet
 - e. Stories and accomplishments

As an instructor, this is an *AWEE*some opportunity, and should be approached with full commitment and preparation. Providing consistent and relevant wilderness curriculum, applying much of it to the development of the learners *Sense of Place*, will nurture a fondness of the park and of the skills to take care of it. Like most programs, the level of learning and satisfaction that will result from any *AWEE* is largely dependent on the students. Recruitment procedures designed to select, or encourage invested learners to join will help in the future continued success of this program.

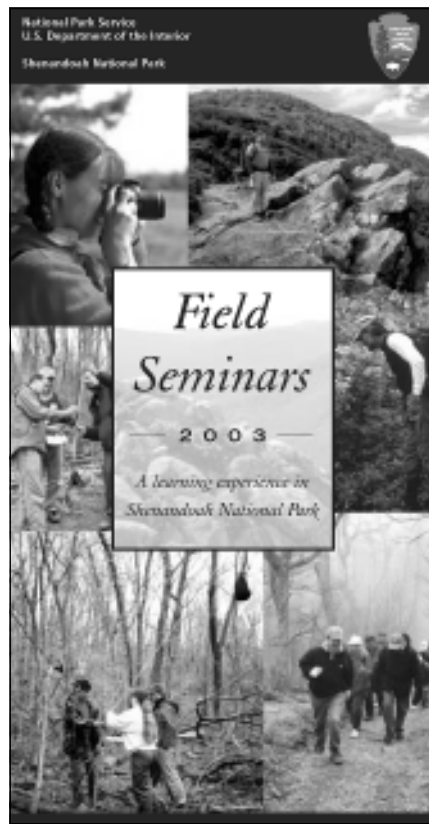
The Leave No Trace theme was a consistent and successful approach to this wilderness-based program. The students took ownership of one LNT principle and taught it to the rest of the group; they became the expert of their principle in the group, and were in charge of identifying examples in the wilderness areas as well as delivering questions to other visitors. The two different wilderness settings provided a venue for understanding the *concept* of LNT; the skills used in both places were very different, but the idea of minimum impact and Leave No Trace was the same.

The group reached a point of dramatic growth when working with the Boys and Girls Club. With much preparation from the instructors, they were prepared to lead certain activities throughout the days the B&G club students were here. Certainly some were challenged by the high level of energy and behavior of the B&G club students, but all succeeded on some level of leadership, mentorship, and role modeling. Upon departure of the B&G club, among the tired faces of the *AWEE* students was a strong maturity and confidence in themselves for what they just accomplished. They really felt good about what they just did, and immediately expressed interest in volunteering other times to work with them.

Suggestions for Next *AWEE*:

Habitually the group would take upwards of ten minutes to gather and begin the next activity. Perhaps during the packing lessons, efficiency with time should be suggested with more conviction. The group, like all groups, but especially this age group, rather randomly assembled from the community, takes time to really break down the barriers between individuals. Leading group discussions, guiding it towards positive input and growth, about the group and its dynamics early in the program (perhaps the second night on the Coast) could potentially facilitate the breaking of barriers and bonding of each other. The Scott's creek hike was an excellent first hike because of the challenges involved with the rugged terrain, rope ladders, and stairs. The campsite was very crowded, and it may be reasonable to hike to Toleak point as the base camp instead of Scott's Creek.

4. Education Curriculum – Field Seminars, 2003, Shenandoah National Park



2003 Field Seminars Shenandoah National Park

Each year, Shenandoah National Park staff team with local scientists, researchers, educators, and members of the neighboring community to explore topics of mutual interest through Shenandoah National Park's Field Seminars. Whether you're interested in preserving native plants, exploring wilderness, or capturing the beauty of this region through photography, art, or writing, Field Seminars provide an opportunity to explore the park with those who work, study, and teach here.

Registration

Space for each seminar is limited, so register well in advance. Registration includes entrance fee to Shenandoah National Park, course instruction, and educational materials. To register or to get more information, contact Shenandoah National Park's Education Office at (540) 999-1489. Or fill in and return the enclosed registration form. (Field Seminars are designed for adults ages 18 and over. Children 15-18 years of age may attend but must be accompanied by a paying adult.) Registration occurs upon payment. Refunds will be made for cancellations received 10 days prior to the Field Seminar.

2003 Seminars

"After attending a Field Seminar at Shenandoah National Park, I will help with the importance of maintaining wilderness by trying to lessen the impact of my presence."

It's About Trout

May 24, 2003 • Cost: \$30

Shenandoah National Park's mountain streams provide some of the most enjoyable fly fishing in Virginia. Spend a day with instructors from Trout Unlimited fishing one of the park's outstanding trout streams. Learn about environmental factors affecting stream health as well as techniques for tying flies, casting, and identifying good trout habitat. Come with a current Virginia Fishing License and your own gear. All fishing will be catch-and-release.



Focus and Frame

June 7 & 8, 2003 • Cost: \$70



Shenandoah National Park, with its panoramic vistas, abundant wildlife, and diverse forests, is a photographer's paradise. Join professional photographers Rob and Ann Simpson and learn the artistic and technical aspects of capturing nature on film. This two-day seminar will allow time for in-class instruction, field experience, and individual feedback from the instructors.

Stories in the Rock

July 12, 2003 • Cost: \$35

The Blue Ridge Mountains were shaped and molded over millions of years. Join Robert Badger, author of *Geology Along Skyline Drive*, for a day of discovering the geological story of Shenandoah National Park. Explore a section of Skyline Drive and hike several short trails. Learn about volcanic history of the Blue Ridge Mountains and see how geology affects more than scenery.



Air Quality

August 9, 2003 • Cost: \$30



Skyline Drive is famous for its panoramic views, but on some days poor air quality makes it difficult to enjoy the park's vistas. But air quality can affect more than just the view.

Plants, animals, even humans, must cope with the effects of polluted air. Join park scientists and members of the neighboring community to learn about an issue that touches everyone.

Preserving Nature's Wealth

August 23, 2003 • Cost: \$30

National parks preserve some of our nation's most diverse ecosystems. Spend a day in the field with park rangers and scientists to see how they meet the challenges of preserving the diversity of native flora and fauna. Learn tips for making your backyard a haven for native plants and wildlife.



Wilderness Challenge

September 6, 2003 • Cost: \$30



Celebrate the 39th anniversary of the Wilderness Act by exploring the wild side of Shenandoah National Park. Learn about the challenges individuals have faced in preserving wild places and discover for yourself the wilderness values that inspired them. This strenuous 12-mile hike will explore the heart of the park's largest wilderness area.

The Art of Wilderness

October 18, 2003 • Cost: \$40

Throughout history, artists and writers have interpreted the meaning of wilderness. Express your own perceptions on this moderate 6-mile hike through Shenandoah's wilderness and discover the values that have inspired individuals to preserve wild places. Writing and drawing supplies will be provided.



4. Education Curriculum – WildLink, Sierra Nevada Wilderness Education Project (NPS, BLM, USFS)



WildLink Project Summary

WildLink delivers science, language arts, and history lessons directly to your students via the WildLink website and brings culturally diverse students from your school to the wilderness of the Sierra Nevada on WildLink expeditions. While on the five-day expeditions, students gather atmospheric, water and vegetation data using the protocols developed by an international science program (GLOBE). The expedition students and their data, journals, photographs, and video clips augment your classroom curriculum – making your science, art and history lessons relevant and personal! Live chats with natural resource professionals add interest to classroom curriculum and special web-based projects on the Buffalo Soldiers of the Sierra Nevada (<http://shadowsoldier.wilderness.net>) and Chiura Obata's Yosemite (<http://obata.wilderness.net>) flesh out the historical context of wild places from culturally diverse American perspectives.

Wilderness is an unparalleled medium for making the natural world come alive for young adults. Research shows that student immersion in pristine settings is often regarded as one of the best experiences of the student's life and has a major impact on personal and intellectual development. In addition, the academically rigorous activities included in the WildLink expedition and the wilderness nature of the expedition itself is shown to improve test scores and affect career interest. Since not all students are able to visit wilderness, the students on the WildLink expeditions serve as ambassadors for their peers in the classroom.

View WildLink at <http://wildlink.wilderness.net>

WildLink is a program of the Forest Service and National Park Service, and is implemented with the assistance of the following partners:

University of California, Merced
The University of Montana's Wilderness Institute
NASA's GLOBE Program
The Arthur Carhart Wilderness Training Center

The Student Conservation Association
The University of California Office of the President
The Yosemite Fund
The Yosemite Institute

WildLink Goals:

- To engage students in the study of wilderness with standards-based lessons and hands-on experiences.
- To encourage students to pursue higher education.
- To provide opportunities for students to pursue careers related to natural resources and wilderness.
- To increase the relevance of wilderness to the culturally diverse student in California.
- To augment classroom curriculum with student experiences, data, journals, and contact with federal land management agencies.

Safety Concerns:

The service providers for the expeditions are the Yosemite Institute and the Sequoia Field Institute. These organizations have exemplary safety records and some of the best-trained outdoor teaching staff in the western United States. While on the expedition, the student is supervised by a school chaperone (usually a teacher), a WildLink staff member, and Institute instructors.

Costs:

The Forests and Parks of the Sierra Nevada, and the Yosemite Institute cover the \$350.00 per student tuition.

Participating Schools:

Atwater High School, Atwater
Crenshaw High School, Los Angeles
Kingsburg High School, Kingsburg
Livingston High School, Livingston
Owens Valley High School, Lone Pine
Reedley High School, Reedley

Reseda High School, Los Angeles
Sunnyside High School, Fresno
Turlock High School, Turlock
West High School, Bakersfield
Woodlake High School
The Detroit Metropolitan Community Center

Contact the WildLink Program Director for more information:

Barb Miranda, Yosemite National Park, PO Box 577, Yosemite, CA 95389
(209) 372-0735, Barbara_Miranda@partner.nps.gov



A program of the Sierra Nevada Wilderness Education Project



**Recipes for creating YOUR parks own
WildLink Expeditions and Wilderness Perspective Stories
at <http://wildLink.wilderness.net>**

Wilderness Perspectives:

Ingredients:

- A compelling story about your wilderness, park, or natural area.
Can be historical or current. So far the stories that have been developed are from minority perspectives, but feel free to think out of the box.
- Someone to tell that story
Should be someone with intimate knowledge, an interesting perspective, and an ability to convey the story.
- Money
Interpretive Associations, small grants, community partners. Between \$2,000 and \$15,000 should buy you a decent site.
- A web design contractor
Look for someone young and hungry. Someone willing to do a stellar job at a low price.

Take your compelling story and storyteller and figure out WHAT it is that makes the story interesting and broadens the current worldview of human history in wilderness. Write the content for your site. You should be looking for a web designer as you begin this inquiry. Bargain with the designer, hire him or her. Build the site you want. Place it on line on the PERSPECTIVES page at wildLink.wilderness.net and on your forest and park home pages. Market the site with schools and other organizations.

WildLink Expeditions:

Ingredients:

- Students
- Teachers
- Backpacking equipment
- Educational Guiding Service
- Wilderness


Work with your local museum, friends organization, science institute, etc. to see if they would like to partner with you to bring students into wilderness on WildLink Expeditions. Set up a 5 day expedition into wilderness where the students learn about the human and natural history of the area and collect scientific data about the park. Have them conduct guided journaling activities. When the expedition is over, place their journals on-line at the WildLink website.

Contact the Sierra Nevada Wilderness Education Project to find out more at 209 372-0735, barbara_miranda@partner.nps.gov or bmiranda@fs.fed.us

Badlands Wilderness and Sage Creek Campground


Badlands National Park
South Dakota

**“Where the Earth and Its
Community of Life Are
Untrammelled by Man”**



This passage from the Wilderness Act gives a definition to special places in our National Parks, Forests, and other protected lands. Passed in 1964, this law gave a tangible description to something that seemed to be almost uniquely American: wilderness. Considered to be one of the most eloquent documents in American government, the Act requires federally designated wilderness to be of sufficient size to permit natural systems – communities of life – to thrive “untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.” Wilderness offers itself to each of us on our own terms. Some of us are content to experience wilderness of the mind – it’s enough to know wilderness exists in the world. Others are compelled to explore designated wilderness to take on its challenges. Hopefully, we do not aspire to conquer wilderness. The legal concept of wilderness has a companion inside all humans: wildness. It is this primitive quality of life that causes innovation, wonder, and exploration. Valuing the wildness in ourselves and wilderness as an American landscape brings us closer to becoming active members in the “community of life” described in the Wilderness Act.

A Sense of Place




The wilderness area of Badlands National Park is the largest prairie wilderness in the United States. Established on October 20, 1976 under the provisions of the Wilderness Act, the Badlands Wilderness Area consists of 64,144 acres, or over 25% of the total park. There are two units of the Wilderness Area: Sage Creek, accessed from the Sage Creek Rim Road or Sage Creek Campground, and Conata Basin, accessed primarily from the Conata Picnic Area. These two units are contiguous.

There are no established trails through the Wilderness Area. Many explorers utilize the bison trails that meander through the prairie and skirt the badland formations. Others simply choose a destination and attempt to traverse the terrain as safely as possible. People have long formed a connection with the rolling hills and protected plains of the Sage Creek drainage. In the 1910s and 1920s, the area was dotted with homesteads as erstwhile settlers attempted to raise wheat and hay while grazing a few head of cattle or sheep on their 640 acre allotments. Under the Homestead Act of 1884, homesteads were to measure 160 acres; however, once settlers crossed the Missouri River, the climate and soils changed so dramatically that it was impossible for a family to survive on such a small piece of land. Homesteads west of the 100th meridian were increased in size to 640 acres. Today, hikers find remnants of these 20th century homesteads. Remember that all objects at these sites are artifacts to be left in place for future study or for other visitors to discover and reflect on the difficulty in living in this beautifully barren place.

**Looking at the
Landscape**

Approximately 1/3 of the Wilderness Area consists of the sharply eroded badland formations. Seemingly endless mixed grass prairie covers the remainder, providing a rich environment for wildlife. Trees are scarce but low areas harboring enough water to support shrubs are scattered throughout. Bison roam freely along with pronghorn, mule deer, and bighorn sheep. Opportunistic coyotes and bobcats seek out smaller food sources, such as rabbits or prairie dogs and their rodent cousins. Avian life ranges from eagles and hawks soaring overhead to the ground-dwelling sharp-tailed grouse and wild turkeys.

Regulations



- ☞ Due to the high winds and dry grasses, fires are not permitted anywhere in Badlands National Park. An easily combustible fuel such as grass burns at an extremely high rate. Coached by the Great Plains wind, a simple dropped match can trigger a massive wildfire in seconds. Only backpacking stoves are permitted for heating food or water.
- ☞ Pets are not permitted in the Badlands Wilderness Area. This is for their safety as well as the protection of park wildlife. They are permitted in Sage Creek Campground if they are on a leash and under the control of a human at all times.
- ☞ All camping in the Badlands Wilderness Area must be at least 200 feet away from any water source.

5. Site Bulletin – “Badlands Wilderness and Sage Creek Campground,” Badlands National Park



❖Wildlife should never be approached within 100 yards. Badlands' wildlife is truly wild and unused to human sounds and actions, rendering them unpredictable. If an animal reacts to your presence, you are too close. Back off. If you surprise a bison, it is best to stand your ground if there is no escape route, such as up a tree or sod table. Bison can scramble into seemingly unlikely places and can run at a speed of over 30 miles per hour.

❖Badlands is home to one venomous snake – the prairie rattler. Prairie rattlers are considered the least aggressive of all rattlesnakes. To avoid surprising a rattler, always keep an awareness of where you are placing your hands and feet. Wear ankle high boots and heavy socks.

The Ways of Wilderness

By law, federally designated wilderness such as the Badlands Wilderness Area is a roadless place where wheeled vehicles are not allowed. Its primitive qualities provide people with rustic backpacking, wildlife watching, horseback riding, and true solitude. Requiring cross country travel without the presence of established trails, the Badlands Wilderness Area forces its explorers to be self-reliant and prepared. Always carry a topographic map, a compass, and plenty of water. Due to the extremely high concentration of sediments and dissolved minerals in Badlands water, hikers must carry all their drinking water with them. A gallon per person per day is suggested.

Badlands National Park does not have a backcountry permit system in place so park staff will not search for hikers unless notified by other hikers or by friends or family. Before setting out, make sure that a friend or family member knows where you are and when you plan on returning. Establish a date and time to call home to confirm your safe return.

The Developed Areas



The Sage Creek Rim Road wanders west from the Badlands Loop Road near the Pinnacles Overlook in the northwest corner of the park. This gravel road skirts the northern edge of the Wilderness Area, offering spectacular views and wildlife viewing, particularly at Roberts Prairie Dog Town. The Sage Creek Campground, a primitive campground with pit toilets and no water, is a gateway to the Badlands Wilderness Area. The campground does not have designated campsites. Instead, campers should set up camp a reasonable distance from other campers and leave their vehicles on gravel surfaces only. Do not drive vehicles off onto the prairie. Horse users share the campground with backpackers and other recreational users. A hitching area is maintained for this purpose. No campfires are permitted in the campground. Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Conata Picnic Area is one-half mile from the Badlands Loop Road on the gravel Conata Road. The picnic area has covered picnic tables and vault toilets. There is no camping permitted at the Conata Picnic Area.

Leave No Trace

Badlands National Park is a national treasure, set aside for all visitors – now and in the future. To insure that the qualities that brought you here today are unimpaired for those who come next year and next century, Badlands requires that all park users practice principles of Leave No Trace. To this end:

❖Plan ahead. Be prepared for extreme weather hazards and emergencies.

❖Travel and camp on durable surfaces. When possible, choose the established wildlife trails over “breaking new ground.” The formations seem timeless; however, they change daily. Your weight on a formation will cause increased erosion. Your path through the prairie does trample seeds. Place your tent on an already denuded area, rather than impacting a new surface.

❖Dispose of all waste properly. You packed it in; you can pack it out. Human waste should not come into contact with any water source.

❖Leave what you find. Preserve the past. Examine but do not remove cultural objects or fossils. Do not pick plants.

❖Be considerate of others. Camp at least 400 yards from other campers in the Wilderness Area.

A Landscape of Hope

A prairie wilderness. This seems strange to those who equate wilderness with vast, dark forests or expanses of glaciated mountains. However, it was the prairie that so daunted those who set out to settle the American West. As we attempt to assemble the great biodiversity puzzle, prairie is the heart of the piece. In establishing the Wilderness Act, we as a nation set a standard for wilderness preservation. In establishing a prairie wilderness here in Badlands National Park, we have given credence to the many faces wilderness wears. It is now up to us to accept the challenge of wilderness: to come to the edge of forever and feel complete.

5. Site Bulletin – “Wilderness,” NPS Wilderness Program

Wilderness

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Wilderness Program
Visitor and Resource Protection Division





If future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than contempt, we must leave them something more than the miracles of technology. We must leave them a glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning . . .

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, upon signing the Wilderness Act, 1964

What Is Wilderness?

... an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man . . .

—Wilderness Act, 1964

Wilderness is a word of many meanings. From a place to be feared to a place to be revered, wilderness can evoke images of wild animals, cascading streams, jagged mountains, vast prairies, or deserts. For individuals wilderness can mean physical challenge, grand vistas, solitude, community, renewal, or respite from a complex technological society.

On September 3, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Wilderness Act. This law states: “A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man . . .”

The word *untrammelled* captures the essence of wilderness. Simply put, *untrammelled* means “free of constraint” or “unhindered.” Wilderness areas are places where a conscious decision has been made by the American people to let nature prevail. Here natural processes are the primary force acting upon the land and the developments of modern technological society are substantially unnoticeable.

An Enduring Resource

We simply need that wild country available to us, even if we never do more than drive to its edge and look in. For it can be a means of reassuring ourselves of our sanity as creatures, a part of the geography of hope.

—Wallace Stegner

The Wilderness Act went beyond defining wilderness. The goal of the Act was to preserve wilderness and the wilderness experience for future generations. But, why did Americans feel the need to preserve wilderness for future generations?

Citizens realized that even though wild lands were protected as a national park or national forest, humans could still affect the landscape in ways that diminished its natural qualities. The Wilderness Act was a response to public concern that wild areas be protected permanently by law, not subject to the discretion of agencies or administrations. This desire for permanent protection is heard in the opening words of the Wilderness Act. Congress declared: “In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States . . . leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.”

The Wilderness Act protects not only the tangible resources of wilderness - habitat for wildlife, free flowing streams, watersheds, biological diversity, cultural artifacts and historic structures—but also the intangible “benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.”

These benefits vary according to the individual who experiences or contemplates wilderness, yet exist for those who seek them. Wilderness areas provide opportunities for physical and mental challenge, self-reliance, and solitude. As a haven from the pressures of modern society, wilderness can inspire personal renewal, artistic expression, and the opportunity to explore American heritage. Some people appreciate wilderness from afar, overlooking expansive vistas of wild lands from a roadside or imagining wilderness areas in their minds.

Wilderness areas offer glimpses into the past, and provide places to imagine the future.

5. Site Bulletin – “Wilderness,” NPS Wilderness Program

National Wilderness Preservation System

The Wilderness Act established a National Wilderness Preservation System. Through several decades of legislative action, this system of wilderness areas has grown to more than 105 million acres within four federal agencies: National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service. The wilderness areas remain a part of a park, refuge, or forest, yet they are distinguished by their congressional designation as wilderness and are managed according to wilderness legislation.

Areas have been designated on federal public land in almost every state in the country. More than half of National Park Service land is designated wilderness, the majority of which is in Alaska. For information about specific wilderness areas, visit www.wilderness.net or www.wilderness-nps.gov.

